

The Hongkong Daily Press.

No. 4353

三十五日一千四百

廿六初月九庚

HONGKONG THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1871.

四十年

岁九月十日

香港

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

Arrivals.

Oct. 16, MARIE LOUISE, North German brig, 124 Heirloom, Takao 16th October, Ballast—CARTWRIGHT & Co.
Oct. 17, AZIM, North German brig, 844 F. Ruhe, Saigon 27th September, Rice—MERCER & Co.
Oct. 19, ALEXANDRE LAVALLY, French str., 1,500 E. Longin, Shanghai 14th Oct., General—F. DEGENNE.

Departures.

Oct. 18, TRAVANCORE, str., for Bombay, &c.
Oct. 18, HISTOR, str., for Shanghai.
Oct. 18, CHARLIE PALMER, for Whampoa.
Oct. 18, FAIR, for New York.
Oct. 18, RIO DE LA PLATE, for Bangkok.
Oct. 18, CHIEN OF THE WAVE, for Whampoa.
Oct. 18, GRAVINA, for Manila.
Oct. 18, NUO CONSTANTE, for Iloilo.
Oct. 18, VENICE, for Saigon.
Oct. 18, TRADOBATH, for Saigon.
Oct. 18, H.D.M. MEAN-CON, TORDENSHOFD.
Oct. 19, Miss KILMANGRO, for Amoy.
Oct. 19, HAIL COLUMBIA, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
18TH OCTOBER.
Hail Columbia, for Whampoa.
Janet Holt, for Yokohama.
Kwangtung, str., for East Swatow.

Passengers.

Note.

Reports.
The North German brig *Marie Louise* reports left Takao on 16th October, had fine clear weather throughout; strong N. Easterly wind all the way.

The French steamship *Alexandre Lavally*, reports left Shanghai on 14th October, with a good Northerly wind which was carried all the passage down.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Rope, Spun Yarn, &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Rope, Spun Yarn, &c.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Insurance Company,
are prepared to issue Policies against
Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current
rates, subject to a discount of 5%/
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

1758 Hongkong, 1st October, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
For Insuring Houses and other Buildings'
Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing
and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Har-
bours, or Deck, and the Cargo of such Ships;
also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges
and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and
Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels,
throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE
BY FIRE.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company
are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of \$60,000 on any one Fire
Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates
will be charged SHORT PERIOD
Insurance.

Not exceeding Ten days 1/4 of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month 1/4 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month 3/4 do. do.
and not exceed 3/4 do. do.
Above 3 months 6/4 do. do.
and not exceed 6/4 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya
of 1569 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation, are pre-
pared to grant Policies against Fire at current
rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya
of 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, at the
Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hangchow, and Yeh-
kiang, are prepared to accept Marine risks
at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine
Risks at the established local Rates, to
all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty
per cent. of the Premium will be returned
to the principal Contractors of business,
the Shareholders or not, rated in proportion
to the amount of Net Premium contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSU-
RANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme. Libre au Capital de 6,000,000
de francs (en quatre vingt).
THIS Company, being associated for
particulars, with Marine Insurances in the
Far East, with the Chinese Government.

LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 francs,
and with the CIE FRANÇAISE
d'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Capital of 5,000,000 francs,
Security of a collective 17,000,000 francs.
Capital of 17,000,000 francs,
Agents established, and Policies made
public in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles,
Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed
Agents in China for the above-named Com-
pany, are prepared to accept Marine risks,
foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to
Hongkong, has resumed his business of
Sail Making in all its branches, at his old
place in Middle Street, and solicits the patronage
of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 6 and 10
ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails
or Awning.

1589 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:

Chairman—Hon. R. HOWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. G. C. BROWN, Esq.
E. R. BELL, Esq., Secy.
J. J. MOORE, Secy.
Wm. LEONARD, Secy.
W. M. LOMBE, Secy.

Managers:

Hongkong—John Greig, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.,
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum;
12 " " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China, &c.

JAMES GLEIG, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
1002 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

G. BRMAN BANK OF LONDON
(Limited).

Directors:

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTTZ, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FEHRER von MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
ADEPH VON RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FREDERICK HODGEWELL, London.
FREDERICK WATSON, London.
EDWARD SPEEY, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
JOSEPH SPEEY, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK
BANK, LONDON.

NOTICE:

M. R. WILLIAM ABOTT TURNBULL
is authorised to sign him from this date.

EDILEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
429 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A.
Koop, our Agent, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on
our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & CO.
1420 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

EDWARD NOOTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to day entered
into partnership as Merchants and Com-
mission Agents, will conduct their business
under the name and style of NOOTON,
LYALL & CO.

EDWARD NOOTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

The Capital of the German Bank of London,
Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 900,000
Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares,
representing a capital of £60,000, have been
subscribed, for and allotted, and are intended
to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has
no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is
now prepared to open business, to negotiate ap-
propriate securities, and generally to attend to
transactions appertaining to Foreign banking
business.

Bartolomew House, Bartholomew-lane, Lon-
don, E.C., April, 1871!

1500 1871 June 24

NOTICE:

THE Undersigned Local Insurance Office
are prepared to issue Policies, covering
Merchandise by first-class Steamers to London,
Europe and America, and Policies of
Insurance on Freight and Cargo at the
above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
General Agents, China Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents, Yangtze Insurance Association
of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance
Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & CO.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance
Company.

OLYPHANT & CO.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company,
Limited.

1421 1710 Hongkong, 7th October, 1871.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company
are requested to furnish the undersigned
with a list of their contributions for the year
ended 31st December last, in order that the
distribution of 20% of the net profits reserved
for Contributors may be arranged. Returns
not rendered prior to the 31st October next
will be adjusted by the Company, and no claim
or alteration will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers, Hongkong.

1401 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BOOKS OF BUSINESS.

A. GATENA, of BUDDHIST SCRI-
P'TURES from the Chinese, by SAMUEL
BRAL; price \$5.

THE WHEEL OF LAW, Buddhist

Illustrated from Siamese Sources, by HENRY
ALABASTER; price \$5.

KUSA JATAKHYA, a Buddhist Love
Story, rendered into English Verse by THOMAS
JAMES, General Secretary, Chinese Government
Library, Hongkong, 19th August, 1871.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON
CHINESE RISKS.

FROM and after this date the following rates
will be charged SHORT PERIOD
Insurance.

Not exceeding Ten days 1/4 of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month 1/4 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month 3/4 do. do.
and not exceed 3/4 do. do.
Above 3 months 6/4 do. do.
and not exceed 6/4 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya
of 1569 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation, are pre-
pared to grant Policies against Fire at current
rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya
of 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, at the
Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hangchow, and Yeh-
kiang, are prepared to accept Marine risks
at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 8:15, and the last messengers left the office at 8:35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, October 19th, 1871

It is not very often that the views of the Hon. Mr. Kreswick upon matters connected with the Chinese population are open to exception; but we cannot help thinking that the opinion which he recently expressed with respect to the employment of Chinese constables in Hongkong is founded upon a misconception. It will be recollect that at one of the meetings of the Legislative Council, he stated that he considered that native policemen, if properly looked after, would be all that would be required in addition to the foreign portion of the Force. This expression of opinion may possibly be taken as a reason for carrying out the plan, which it is understood is entertained in official quarters, of substituting Chinese Police for the Sikhs. The views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Kreswick were probably based upon his experience of Shanghai, where a certain number of native Police constables are found to be a useful auxiliary to the Force; but there are certainly elements of difference between the two places which it is important to bear in mind. In the first place, the population at Shanghai is, as was once observed by a well-known gentleman there, the most sheepish and docile that can be conceived. The large mass are orderly, and the assistance of the native Authorities in some degree prevents criminals from congregating in the neighbourhood of the Settlement. In addition to this, there is the useful element of a difference in the places of birth of the various Chinamen. In Shanghai, men come from all parts. There are Ningpo-men, Tientsin-men, Szechow-men, Fohien-men, Cantonese, and others. This difference of Province in China is almost as powerful as difference of nationality anywhere else—indeed, it is perhaps more so than any difference of nationality between Europeans. The consequence is that a certain amount of reliance may be placed upon the men from one part acting as Police against those from another part. In addition to this, the large mass of the criminal population is to be found among rowdy Cantonese and Fohien-men, against whom the greatest antipathy exists among the other native residents. Here then we have a strong element of co-operation. The population at large does not sympathise with the criminals, nor is it by any means so greatly intimidated by them as, where, as in Hongkong, the criminals belong to the same class—that is, to place birth—as the mass of the population. In Hongkong, there are very few residents from outside. Probably, it would be difficult to discover more than two or three hundred who are not natives of the Canton Province, if we except a limited number who come from Fukien, between which Province and Kwangtung there has long been a very good understanding among the dangerous classes, who are found united in the same secret Associations, and otherwise well affected the one towards the other. Thus, then, we have here a much more united population, and one which is, therefore, much better able to bring its influence to bear upon individual Chinese residents in the place. It has always been a puzzle to those who have devoted their attention to the affairs of the native population, how it is that we cannot implicitly rely upon the co-operation of the respectable classes of the Chinese. It might be thought that wealth and position would, of themselves form a sufficient element of antagonism to the criminal classes to secure their being detected and brought to justice. But all experience proves that this is not the case; and many have felt very strongly against the whole of the Chinese, for their apparent selfishness in neglecting the duties which devolve upon every citizen of aiding in the cause of law and order. A knowledge, however, of the manner in which they are intimidated will lead to the conclusion that they are more to be pitied than blamed. By means of secret organisations, which many of them are reluctantly forced to join, they are completely intimidated, and any attempt on their part to denounce criminals is likely to be attended with the most serious results to themselves. We hear but little of this, the reason simply being that the natives are afraid to tell it. The man who did so well be like the luckless factory hand at home, who has incurred the displeasure of the "Union" to which he belongs, and would be infallibly ratted either by having his house robbed or by being assaulted—perhaps, even in a serious case, murdered in the streets. Happily at home, the tone of the people is still such that they could never be made to yield to the tyranny of any large combination contemplating criminal defiance or evasion of the law, though unfortunately they do yield themselves to the tyranny of Societies which deprive men of their rights as labour for their own subsistence. No intimidation, however, would induce them to tolerate the same system if it became the means of shielding notorious criminals. In China, however, a long system of misgovernment has made the masses of the people trust more to the protection of these secret organisations, albeit they know that they are the means of protecting criminals, than to any government with which the country has for centuries been blessed; and in this way the criminals connected with such Societies get the upper hand, and are able to intimidate the whole community, unless there are from accidental circumstances, countering influences such as associations from different Provinces; the one acting as a check upon the other. This is the state of affairs against which we have to work in Hongkong; and it must be apparent that it is one in which we cannot place too great reliance upon Chinese Police. This very point is alluded to with much ability and perspicacity in an article which recently appeared in the *Singapore Times*, in which it is pointed out that the respectable portion of the Chinese, and some others, join the Societies through fear, and, as they imagine, for the protection of their property; that a native, not a member of one, has only the Police to look to for security, and among the Chinese there is

not sufficient confidence in that force to induce them to desert their Kongses. This system is much on the increase. Bearing in mind these facts, and considering how very strict the oaths and obligations are, the abovementioned paper points out how often justice must fail, and how seriously the value of the Police is impaired and does not hesitate to say that "no Police Peon, being of the same Kongse as an offender, would dare to act against him." With such facts before us, we may well hesitate in relying upon Chinese Police, especially when we also know that it is the common practice for the runners in Chinese Yamen to shut their eyes to the doings of criminals, and to share their plunder. If such is the good faith which they observe towards their own officials, what can we reasonably expect them to do towards a Government with which they have no sympathy, and into whose hands they will be tempted, if indeed they will not be coerced, by the large mass of their fellow countrymen? As assistants, under close supervision, to the European Police, the Chinese may be of service; but we think it would be sanguine to trust to them to any great extent, and that the result of such a course would be that we should be more than ever in the hands of the Chinese, who respectable or not respectable, willingly or unwillingly, are, there can be little doubt, in a very great degree, in the hands of the dangerous and criminal classes, who by means of secret organisations, exercise over them a species of terrorism which deprives them of the power of individual action.

During the sitting of the Magistrate yesterday, a application was made to Mr. May by the master of the Onglong-hing shop, in the Five Lanes, for advice under the following circumstances. Early yesterday morning an artilleryman went to the above named shop, and desired the shopman (the master being absent at the time) to send a cossie with a gun with him to the Barracks, and he would then pay the amount, which was according to him. On arrival, paid a sum of £1.00 for the gun, and the soldier paid a sum of £1.00 at the hour named. On proceeding to the hour named, the soldier handed the cossie a piece of paper containing the following words: "Received from Uncle two pounds of tobacco, valued fifty cents, T. R. R. A." Mr. May, on hearing the particulars, gave a letter to the Sergeant-Major of Artillery, who followed up the directions given by the magistrate, and duly presented the cossie with the gun, which he said that his present would be required at the Orderly Room at 10 a.m. this day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
18th October.

Before C. M., Esq.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

P. C. John Johnson, No. 55, when duty on Tuesday evening at 6:30 p.m., in the Queen's Road, heard a disturbance in the Queen's Road, and ran out to see what was the matter, and in consequence went into the room where the disturbance was, when he found the defendant, Mr. Burns, dismally intoxicated, having a disturbance with his wife, throwing plates and cups, which he had taken from the table, and the wife had been beaten.

Mr. ROBERTS.—He was in liquor at the time, and was having a quarrel with his wife. He had always been on the best of terms with Corporal Johnson, and if he struck him it was not intentional. He was sorry for it.

Mr. May fined him 40 shillings, or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

Noor Khan, a servant of Babu Myash, servant of a Mr. Wooner, servant of a Mr. Fong, Wooster, and Essene, servant of the steamship *Frontier*, for having on the 15th inst. unlawfully assaulted and beaten the complainants, Abdool Kader, the Indian Usher to the Court, went aboard to deliver the summons, and was detained for some time by Mr. Robert Scott, the chief officer of the steamer, from doing so, and was then compelled to get permission to leave the ship. He read the summons to the complainants, and the Indian Usher to the Court, who was sent ashore, and he was sent to answer a charge of assault.

Mr. ROBERTS.—I object to your Honor's giving me any information concerning the steamer, and I do not want to have any thing to do with her.

Mr. May.—The Hon. Mr. Byrne did not nominate anything with regard to the steamer.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Allow me to read the letter.

Mr. KRESWICK.—We are on the minutes, and have only to do with what occurred at the last meeting. I take exception to the minutes as they stand.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was, whether the defendant was guilty of assault.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The Hon. Mr. Byrne did not nominate anything with regard to the steamer.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—What is the objection?

Mr. KRESWICK.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. KRESWICK.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The question was not given in writing.

Mr. ROBERTS.—The question was not given in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—

Extracts.

Capacity of the Negro.
As to the intellectual capacity of colored children, I prefer quoting testimonies of more children, than my own. The Rev. Mr. Zinn says:—"I must confess my astonishment at the intellectual superiority of a class of coloured pupils. They had acquired, in a short space of time, an amount of knowledge truly惊人的, never, in any school in England; and I have visited many, have I found the pupils able to comprehend so readily the sense of their lessons; never have I heard pupils ask questions which shewed a clearer comprehension of the subject they were studying. Nor is that intelligence more 'quickness' or 'genius,' as the Scotch call it, but a precious quality in acquiring knowledge, even to the performance of the most difficult tasks."—*Oberlin College*, and what he has entirely confirmed the opinions in the schools of the "South." The "coloured girls in the highest classes," he says, "appear indeed very inferior to their white companions of the same age." In 1868 the degree of B.A. was conferred upon fifteen young coloured men, and ten young coloured women. The principal of the school in his address to the students said, that in literary taste, and in all those colored people interested in their studies, he found no equal to himself among any of his white fellow-students. The professors all gave the same testimony as to their pupils, and with regard to moral character, M. Hippolyte was assured that the negro race formed a fifth of the whole population of Oberlin, and that "the most peaceable, well-behaved, and studious citizens of the place belonged to the colored race."

First Impressions of America, by the Editor Leisure Hour.

A Singular Extravaganza.

At last it became necessary to give it (the invasion of Russia question) up, when the Emperor's forces passed the boundary of Russia after their easy occupation of Poland; but I had been warned of this great event by a phenomenon that appeared to have been sent to preface a fearful disaster. In the day that the army entered the Russian territory was my birthday, and I personally had from twenty to five-and-twenty persons to dine with me. The dining-room of the hunting-palace, where I was then living, looked towards the Rhine, and on that side was lighted by four large windows. As we went in to dinner from the drawing-room, the guests were struck by the terrible threatening storm that was gathering over the Rhine, which did not dare to strike him. A deep copper-coloured cloud, shaded parts almost to a blood-red hue, was curving along the right side of the Rhine, and endeavouring to cross the river, and burst on the left bank, but was driven back by a violent wind. The conflict lasted more than half an hour, and all the time the mass of clouds kept on increasing. The air was rent by the hissing blasts rushing past with violence as though a tempest was about to set in. It seemed as though the Rhine were a barrier that the storm could not pass. At last it did cross, and broke in fury on the grand-dyke. From my point of view I could see the lightning fall, and striking again and again both to the right and left. A shower of hail, of which several stones were more than six inches in circumference, covered the ground, and all the faces of the earth that encircled this terrible scourge were swept away. Houses were overthrown: ancient trees felled; horse and men were killed. The old men in the country averred that nothing so frightful had ever occurred in their remembrance. The forest of Duisbourg, the place of the wild-wooded land, was overthrown and almost entirely destroyed. I went thither that same evening, and found a scene of desolation that gave me some idea of what the world would appear to be of the last man.—*Life and Adventures of Count Bougouin, Minister of State under Napoleon I.* Edited from the French by Charlotte M. Yonge, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c.

The Original Tableaux Vivants.

Last week Lady Westmoreland sent her carriage for me, to give my assistance in the preparations she is making for a grand ball, which will take place on the 19th of February, to be given by the Ambassador and great ladies from all countries to be present; and there will be music and dancing, and all kinds of splendour and gaiety.

There will be a tableau vivant, and a grand

display of the different characters in some celebrated plays. There are placed

in a gold frame, in the positions and with

a hind a gold frame, and figures adopted

in the manner of the pictures.

A green cloth is put all round the frame, and the light

or anybody that may be behind. Then a piece

of thin black guaze is thrown over the front

of the frame, and the effect is perfectly beautiful.

There are several of these pictures made during

the evening, in which the noblemen and ladies,

and people of fashion, are dressed in

the most sumptuous dresses, and figures adopted

in the manner of the pictures.

The Archishop, faithful to his character, em-

phatically enlarged on his anxiety and indecisiveness.

The author of so many works, and what

remarkable ones among them, often makes

down Tallyrand, and makes him say,

"I am a man of the world, and not a

man of the world."

He related that he had, after a long

vacillation, made up his mind to go to Paris,

and that those who were placed at his disposal

had given him a full charge, and

that he was to do what he could to make

it successful.

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress, your

top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

Who could believe it?

He related that he had, after a long

vacillation, made up his mind to go to Paris,

and that those who were placed at his disposal

had given him a full charge, and

that he was to do what he could to make

it successful.

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you

were not dressed, you would have to go

and put them on; your ecclesiastical dress,

your top hat, and powdered bonnet, will cause

such a stir, and just what we want."

"It is just as I told you," said the

Archishop, "you could not make it

so successful; but it is just as I told you,

you could not make it fail."

"Well, and what is the reason?"

"Because," said the Archishop, "you